

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men, for 1843.—A regular meeting of this Committee, will be held at the Broadway House on Friday Evening, the 3d of February, at 7 o'clock.
By order, ADDISON DOUGHERTY, Chm.
CHARLES K. TAYLOR, Secy.
JAMES B. SWAIN, Secy.

For a Notice of the Democratic, with a Review of its argument against International Copyright, with a review of *Branson on Social Science*, and Notices of the Boston Miscellany, Eclectic, Blackwood, Dublin University Magazine, &c., see First Page.

For *Euthanasia*, an original Poem, see Last Page.

All persons having books belonging to the Editor of the Tribune are earnestly requested to return them to him at once. The absence of several which he needs compels him to make this request. Whoever has a copy of the U. S. Census for 1840 in folio is especially requested to return it forthwith.

We shall publish in to-morrow's Tribune a full and important Report of WILLIAM L. STONE, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF NEW-YORK CITY, their Origin, History, Results, Wants, Dangers, and Actual Condition. The friends of the Public School System will find this document a powerful and effective weapon against the School Law of last winter and in favor of the former system, while the facts it embodies will render it of deep interest to all. We think the friends of the Public School Society will thank us for giving place to this instead of the anonymous assaults on the new Law we have been importuned to publish; while we prefer to those who may feel aggrieved by its statements an opportunity to reply with equal directness and good temper. Extra copies will be printed for sale at our usual price.

New-York and Virginia.
The Albany Argus endeavors to cast blame on Gov. SEWARD for the present controversy between this State and Virginia, on the assumption that he went out of his way to get into it. The Argus argues that he might have refused to surrender the three New-Yorkers claimed, solely on the ground of the insufficiency of the affidavits against them, or on some other special ground, and so have escaped the present controversy altogether.

It strikes us that the course thus recommended by the Argus would have been at once unworthy the dignity of our State and perilous to the liberties of her citizens. Gov. Seward did expressly state the grounds of objection to giving up Gansey and others suggested by that paper: had he stopped here, would he not virtually have surrendered the grounds now in controversy? If, the next month, a case had arisen involving the principles now controverted but not affording the means of escape preferred by the Argus, another requisition being made, the Governor would now be driven to the freeman's ground, that aiding, or rather acquiescing in, the escape of a slave from bondage did not constitute the crime of stealing, according to Northern principles. "Ah! but," says the Governor of Virginia, "that won't answer! You never thought of that excuse in the other case—never hinted your belief in its validity. You virtually conceded that if one of your citizens had countenanced a slave's effort for freedom, it was your duty to surrender him for a term in our State Prison.—Now you trump up new pretenses to suit the necessities of your case, plainly showing that you are wrong in every case, and not only wrong but conscious of it."

There was just one honest and manly way to act in the premises, and that way Gov. Seward acted, in saying, "Sir, your case is not made out; but, to avoid future misapprehension, I must say that, if it were, I could not surrender the citizens of New-York you claim. I cannot concede that a Governor of New-York is bound to surrender her citizens to a Virginia State Prison on a charge of aiding a slave's escape from bondage." A more unequivocal course would have been more characteristic of the Argus but less befitting Gov. Seward.

Corporation Contracts.
An incident occurred in the Board of Aldermen on Wednesday evening, which completely un-makes the \$20,000 bid for Cleaning the Streets.—A Loco-Foco named Forney had built a well for the City by contract, putting in his bid (below others) at \$12 per foot for digging it through a rock. Having finished the work, and (as he claims) made a poor job of it, he comes into the Council with a petition for Extra Compensation on the express ground that he had bid lower than the work could be done! Alderman Purdy vigorously pressed his claim, and as it seemed like a not to pass, meekly observed that "the poor laborer had no chance here now!" Is not this detestable?—If the "poor laborer" had been able to dig the well for \$6 per foot would he not have demanded and received every cent of \$12? Then with what justice does he ask to be paid more than that sum?

We begin to think the City has saved money by net giving the Street-Sweeping to the Loco-Foco low bidder at \$25,000 per annum. With Aid. Purdy to lead a Loco-Foco Council the Sweeping would have cost more under that Contract than the one which has been made. The principle contended for by him turns all contracting into a farce or a cheat, and gives the jobs always to the most reckless, who are generally the least competent, and who, under a pretence of working cheap, would really charge the City more than a capable and fair-dealing man.

COMMANDER MACKENZIE.—We copied a paragraph yesterday from the Boston Post stating positively that Com. DALLAS, one of the members of the Court of Inquiry into the circumstances of the Somers Mutiny, dissented from the report of the Court justifying the conduct of Commander MACKENZIE. We understand from a source which we cannot question, that this is entirely a mistake. The decision was unanimous, and very decided in its approval of the Commander's course. In the trial by the Court Marshal, now in session, Capt. MACKENZIE is to be aided in his defence by Geo. GRIFFIN and John Duer, Esqs., of this city, two of the ablest counsel whom he could possibly have found. It will be noticed in our report of to-day's proceedings that the Judge Advocate stated that he was expecting the aid of an older counsel. We understand that he is to be assisted by BENJAMIN F. BUTLER and CHARLES O'CONNOR, Esqs., of this city, who were retained for this purpose by Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER, Secretary at War.

THE DEBATE ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT at the Tabernacle will be concluded this Evening by Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER in favor of such Punishment, and by Mr. O'SULLIVAN for its abolition. We need not add that it will be richly worth hearing. Admittance 12½ cents. See Card.

ROBERT MERRY'S MUSKIN for February, published by Bradbury, Soden & Co.

The Copyright Question.
CORNELIUS MATHEWS, Esq. delivered a very sound and able Lecture last evening at the rooms of the Society Library upon the better Literary Interests of this country in connection with an International Copyright. It was evidently the result of mature consideration and settled conviction.—He spoke chiefly with reference to the moral justice, the Right of such an arrangement, and in refutation of the sophistry of those who, under the shallow plea that Genius cannot be made the subject of property, proceed to pirate and live upon its products—showing that if it may not be owned, it can at least be stolen. The inevitable degradation into which the existing system plunges our own Literature, stifling beneath the trash poured daily forth by the British Press, and as instantly reproduced by our own, all of beauty and worth that grows up among ourselves and destroy every thing like manly and careful thought, independent criticism and intellectual strength in the Literary productions of our land, was delineated with evident truth and effective vigor. He hit off with humor and graphic skill the process by which books from abroad are now hurried through the press and sent to the farthest portions of the country, without examination or the slightest forethought as to what they may contain. The strife of publishers, bitterly quarrelling among themselves for the profits of a book whose author they have left to starve while they fight over his pilfered property, was admirably depicted; and the disgraceful effects of the poison thus heedlessly infused through-out the reading class, were well portrayed. Mr. MATHEWS defined pointedly and well the benefits to American Literature for which we might hopefully look to the passage of a Copyright Law, the dignity and purity it would induce, the honor and reward it would bestow upon authors, and the many incidental benefits which, though unforeseen, would be certain to result.

We could not share the fears of Mr. MATHEWS, lest the monarchical opinions of British writers, freely and heedlessly introduced into this country as they are under the existing system, should presently prove dangerous to our liberties and institutions; for there is an instinct of Republicanism among our people which throws off all danger of such effects. We do not believe that such sentiments have any influence upon American readers, not one particle more to say the least, than is needed to keep in healthful check the anarchical tendencies which always exist in a Republic. The Conservatism of ALISON's Europe, will do no harm and may do much good among American readers. These considerations, however, do not weigh a feather against the Right and Expediency of an International Copyright regulation; and we trust that the Legislators of our country, having already acknowledged the principle involved, will act nobly and promptly in accordance with it. Mr. MATHEWS has done much to give public opinion the right direction in the matter, and we believe that his exertions, with those who have labored with him, have already done much to effect the desired result.

DR. DE WITT'S Lecture before the Lyceum on Wednesday evening was a well written but not comprehensive sketch of the first settlement and condition of the New Netherlands under the first three Dutch Governors, Van Twiller, Keith, and Stuyvesant, better known from the veritable historical Knickerbocker, as Walter the Dombier, William the Testy and Peter the Headstrong. The Doctor evidently had the subject entirely at his command, and might have communicated many new and interesting facts in relation to our worthy Dutch ancestors, but he covered too much ground for one lecture, and consequently was obliged to a too statistical and figurative to interest a popular audience. The Dr. has evidently an enthusiastic admiration for old Dutch virtues, and wishes they were more often engraved on the characters of this later, steamboat and railroad age. He thinks for instance that a hotel with a Yankee landlord and a Dutch landlady the perfection of traveling comfort. The one at the door to receive the guest and the other the presiding genius of roast and boiled in the kitchen form a combination to give the guest assurance of a good house. The Doctor defended the memory of Peter Stuyvesant from the malicious slanders of Diederick Knickerbocker, and declared that what that historian calls obstinacy, was in fact firmness: grounded on strong and cogent reasons and full consideration. He is believed to have been a man of warm piety, and paid from his own purse a portion of the salary of the clergyman who officiated in the Chapel he built on the spot where now stands Saint Mark's Church.

Dr. DeWitt also gave a high and deserved eulogium to the memory of the late Patroon, Stephen Van Rensselaer, as a man of enlightened views, extending a paternal protection over his tenantry, whom he had the power to oppress, and who, by his religious walk and conversation, proved himself not one of Nature's Noblemen, but one of God's noblemen. The audience warmly responded to the remarks upon the character of the Patroon.

The Doctor closed with a humorous parallel between the habits and opinions of the worthy burgher of New-Amsterdam and the New-Yorker of the present day. In the old time, said the Doctor, the bed was deserted at sunrise in the winter, and still earlier in summer, and then all to work during the day.

In the afternoon the Dutch dames were seen with their knitting going from door to door visiting their neighbors. Before dark the tea was ready—not sweetened with scandal—and in the evening all were at home enjoying fireside delights: or the worthy husbands were sitting about on the stoops discussing the topics of the day, or gathered around the domestic hearth, and at nine o'clock past meridian every honest man it was thought should be in bed. The Dutch belles, said the Doctor, did not perhaps spin so much street yarn as their modern sisters, but they spun more flax and hemp, and their stores of family linen were the dowries they brought their betrothed. If houses, said the Doctor, stood with unevenly gables projecting on the street, was within who made that house a happy and cheerful home, and whose virtues, homely as they were, filled the house with an atmosphere of happiness.

The Tabernacle was well filled, and had Dr. De Witt confined himself to less range of subject, it would have been one of the most popular lectures of the season.

A. C. BULLITT of the New-Orleans Bee, one of the staunchest and ablest Whig papers in the Union, has been elected State Printer by the Louisiana Legislature. A better appointment could not have possibly been made. He received 37 out of 70 votes—his opponents being Rust & Besancon of the Herald.

The steamer Caledonia left Boston for Liverpool yesterday at 10 A. M. She was detained one day on account of the weather.

Matters in Albany—No. I.
Correspondence of The New-York Tribune.
ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1843.
"There is a time to laugh," says the wise man; and surely, were you now in Albany, you would say that Solomon was not far out of the way. The bickering between the Conservatives and the Deconstructives, as the two branches of the great 'Democratic' party are designated, are amusing. Their efforts to appear cordial toward each other in public, remind one forcibly of the extra politeness of the brigand who humbly begged pardon of his victim at the very moment he blew out his brains. You will see rare sport before the Session closes. The volcano, which only faintly rumbled during the State Printing excitement, will exhibit an unequivocal eruption before many days, or I am grossly mistaken. As an illustration of the friendly feeling between the two contending factions, I will give you a love-passion between a humble adherent of each. You are probably aware that the forty who voted in caucus for Wm. C. Bryant, immediately received the appellation of the 'Forty Thieves.' One of these forty was railing soundly, the next morning, at the treachery of the Crosswell branch of the party, yept 'The Conservatives.' One of the latter, rather nettled at the pointed remark of one of the 'Forty,' interrupted him with the abrupt query—"Are you one of the Forty Thieves?" "Yes," retorted the other; "and I had rather be a thief, any time, than a Conservative!"

You cannot but have observed the strong ground which Senator DICKINSON has taken in relation to certain acts of the Governor while Canal Commissioner. What will be the result, I am unable to say. DICKINSON is very confident of his ability fully to sustain his charge, and the unusual fluttering of the Bouckites in the Senate is rather ominous that they fear the result of a fair and searching inquiry. The resolution to withdraw an inquiry into certain acts of BOECK, which had been sent to the Canal Commissioners, was adopted by a very slim vote. It was a subject of general remark, that just as the vote was to be taken, the 'Flagg' Senators—or 'Barn-burners,' as DICKINSON calls them—shot the pit.

We have the advantage in the Assembly. The Loco-Focos miss the tap of Admiral HOFFMAN's drum. Such penny whistles as McMURRAY, HATHAWAY, and even your learned jurist, JONES, have not the stamina to lead such a curious mass of heterogeneous Loco-Focoism as is found in the majority in that House. 'OLD ENOUGH' of Monroe, can lash these minor satellites into a proper fury at any moment. WILLIS HALL is a host. They fear him; and well they may. They find in him a giant that can read asunder their miserable sophistries almost without an effort. His speech yesterday on the Virginia question has carried consternation into their ranks. It cannot be answered, although HATHAWAY did give notice of his intention to uncork his small beer bottle in reply. The efforts of the Loco-Focos in the Assembly to manage HALL, remind one strongly of the Herculean attempts of the Lilliputians to make a prisoner of Gulliver.

Of office-seekers—their name is legion. They swarm around the 'Old White Horse' like the locusts of Egypt. Like those locusts, the fate of too many will be, to be cast into the Red Sea of dis-appointment. The Tammany Hall grog-brothers look blue at the total proclamation of His Excellency. Can't some of your Washingtonians send up some *ex post facto* recommendations? They would bring any price.

Mr. FAULKNER's bill for aid to the N. Y. and Erie Railroad came up in the Senate to-day. Mr. PLATT offered an amendment to make the road a State work. No question was taken. CHAMBERLAIN, the new Loco-Foco Senator from the Sixth District, avowed his determination to support the amendment. FAULKNER showed the white feather. The Senate went into Executive Session to-day. Contrary to the general expectation, it is rumored that no New-York nominations have as yet been made. What will become of those poor fellows whose pockets already begin to give back an empty sound? They must 'hold up,' unless a special Executive Message is transmitted.

Yours, WATCHTOWER.

New-York Legislature.

IN SENATE, bills upon the following subjects were read a third time and passed:
Concerning the Contribution Fire Insurance Company in the City of New-York;
The Equitable Insurance Company;
The Firemen's Insurance Company;
The Howard Insurance Company;
The Hudson Fire Insurance Company;
The Guardian Insurance Company;
The Aina Insurance Company;
The North River Insurance Company;
The Trust Fire Insurance Company;
To enable resident aliens to hold and convey real estate.

The New-York and Erie Railroad bill then coming up, Mr. PLATT, with a view to elicit the true sentiments of Senators concerning it, moved to make it a State Work. Mr. FAULKNER declared that this could not be done, and after a brief debate upon the point, the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

In the ASSEMBLY, Mr. STROSS reported against the petitions to extend the time for collecting taxes beyond March 1st, and the House agreed with the report. A concurrent resolution to elect a U. S. Senator on the 7th inst. was adopted. Mr. WHEELER laid on the table a bill instructing our Representatives in Congress to do all they can to relieve Amos Kendall. The House, after discussing the Governor's Message for some time, adjourned.

W. E. ROBINSON, Esq. will deliver his last Lecture in our City this Evening at Concert Hall, 406 Broadway. Subject, 'THE ANCIENT IRISH.' His former Lectures have been warmly approved, especially by Irishmen.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—Mr. La Roy Sunderland lectures this evening, before the Mechanics' Institute. See advertisement.

THE HEALTH JOURNAL AND INDEPENDENT MAGAZINE, (of which we gave the Prospectus some weeks since,) Vol. I. No. 1, for February, has just been issued by Joseph A. Whitmarsh, Boston. It is emphatically devoted to the Free discussion of all topics connected with the Moral, Intellectual and Physical well-being of Man, in a spirit of blended fearlessness and love. The laws of Health, the problem of Industrial Association, the Right of every Human Being to Freedom of Thought and Opinion, will be especially regarded. It is ably and truthfully edited, (in good part by a lady,) and neatly printed. A few copies are for sale at this office. Price 12½ cents.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.
OSWEGO COUNTY.—Hiram Kine and James C. Wallworth, Judges of the County Courts—reappointed.
Jabez D. Hammond, Judge, vice Seth Chase—term expired.

Wells S. HARMOND, Examiner in Chancery, vice Dewitt C. Bates—term expires 25th Feb., 1843.

Governors of the States—FEBRUARY, 1843.

State.	Governor.	Salary.	Term exp.
Maine.....	John Fairfield.....	\$1,400	Jan. '44
New-Hampshire.....	Henry Hubbard.....	1,200	Jan. '44
Massachusetts.....	Marcus Morton.....	3,500	May '43
Connecticut.....	Samuel W. King.....	4,000	Oct. '43
Vermont.....	Charles F. Johnson.....	4,000	Jan. '45
New-York.....	William Pennington.....	2,000	Oct. '45
Pennsylvania.....	Davis R. Porter.....	4,000	Dec. '44
Delaware.....	William B. Cooper.....	2,500	Dec. '44
Maryland.....	Francis Pickens.....	1,200	Sept. '43
Virginia.....	James McDowell.....	3,333	Nov. '44
North Carolina.....	John M. Morehead.....	2,500	Nov. '44
South Carolina.....	Charles J. McDowell.....	3,000	Dec. '43
Georgia.....	Benjamin Fitzpatrick.....	3,500	Dec. '43
Alabama.....	Thompson T. Tucker.....	7,500	Jan. '46
Mississippi.....	Jefferson Davis.....	1,000	Dec. '44
Louisiana.....	Jefferson Davis.....	1,000	Dec. '44
Arkansas.....	Jefferson Davis.....	1,000	Dec. '44
Tennessee.....	Robert P. Letcher.....	2,500	Dec. '43
Kentucky.....	James C. Jones.....	2,000	Sept. '43
Indiana.....	Samuel R. Bigger.....	1,500	Dec. '43
Illinois.....	Thomas Ford.....	1,500	Dec. '46
Michigan.....	John S. Barry.....	2,400	Nov. '44
Missouri.....	Archibald Yell.....	2,000	Nov. '44

Wm. S. The Rest Loco Focos of various shades.—We are not certain whether Gov. McDowell has recently been elected for a full term of three years, or only for the Executive period of the regular term, which closes in March next.

Governors of Territories.
Wisconsin..... James D. Doty, \$2,000 each; ap-
pointed by the President.
New Jersey..... John Chambers, joined by the President.
Florida..... Robert K. Call, and removable at pleasure.

Mr. Jesse Hoyt's Sub-Treasury.

BALANCE ON HAND, \$226,295.31.
By the following official letter from Hon. C. B. Penrose, Solicitor of the Treasury, it appears that Mr. Jesse Hoyt, ex-Collector of this Port, is indebted to the United States in the snug sum of \$226,295.31, and bids fair to continue in that interesting predicament, as Mr. Hoffman has not yet been able to bring him to trial—the case being put off from term to term on Mr. Hoyt's affidavits of the absence (at Philadelphia?) of a material witness. The Solicitor of the Treasury responds to an inquiry of Congress as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
January 7, 1843.
SIR: I have received the resolution of the House of Representatives, "That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this House the amount of the defalcation of Jesse Hoyt, late Collector of the Port of New-York, and also what means, if any, have been adopted for the recovery of the same, together with the names of the sureties of said Hoyt," and, in reply, have the honor to state, that it appears that Jesse Hoyt executed three bonds to the United States during the period he continued in office: the first on the 22d March, 1838, in the penalty of \$150,000, with Robert McJannet, Lewis M. Thurston, Lorenzo Hoyt, Jesse Oakley, Thomas J. Oakley, and Samuel Jones, sureties; the second on 20th November, 1838, in the increased penalty of \$200,000, with the same sureties as on the first bonds—this bond superseded the first; the third on 14th December, 1839, in the penalty of \$200,000, with Thaddeus Phelps, surety. This bond was required in addition to the preceding one. Copies of these several bonds are herewith enclosed.

The amount of the defalcation of Mr. Hoyt, as late Collector of the Port of New-York, appears, from the adjustment of his accounts by the Auditor and Comptroller of the Treasury, to be \$226,295.31. Of this amount, it appears that \$10,247.24 accrued previous to the execution of the bond of 14th December, 1839, and suit has been instituted in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York against Mr. Hoyt and his sureties to his second bond, dated 30th November, 1838. For the remainder, \$216,048.07, suit has been instituted in the same court against Mr. Hoyt and the sureties on the same bond, and also the surety on the bond of 14th December, 1839. These proceedings were commenced on the 20th February and 9th of April, 1841, and the suits have been continued from term to term, at the instance of the defendants. The District Attorney, in his reports of proceedings at November term, 1842, which ended on the 19th ultimo, states that "these suits were put off for the term, upon the defendant's application, and an affidavit of Jesse Hoyt, setting forth that, since access had been allowed him to papers in the custom house, his chief clerk had been constantly at Philadelphia, as a witness on the part of the United States in certain seizure cases."

In addition to the suits above mentioned, measures have been taken to cause the distributive share of Jesse Hoyt, as late Collector, of the proceeds of certain goods seized by his direction at New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, for violations of the revenue laws, and recently condemned as forfeited, to be applied in payment of his debt to the United States. What this share will amount to it is impossible yet to ascertain, the marshal not having completed the sales. It will, however, be considerable, the marshal having already reported sales to the amount of near \$100,000. The right to apply this fund is controverted by persons claiming it under a deed of trust for the indemnity of his sureties on his official bonds; but as the object of the trust is indirectly to accomplish the same thing, it is supposed that the application of this fund to the payment of the debt due to the Government will ultimately be effected.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
CHARLES B. PENROSE,
Solicitor of the Treasury.

We trust after this there will be no cavil as to the safe-keeping of the Public Money under the Sub-Treasury system. Mr. Hoyt has contrived to keep about a quarter of a million dollars not only as long as he was officially required to do it, but some two years longer, and he holds on to it still like grim death. This, in addition to some \$50,000 per annum which Mr. Hoyt was enabled to pocket as salary, perquisites, seizures, &c., during his Collectorship, makes a very nice little aggregate. We know several patriots who would not object to serve their country on similar terms.

FIRE.—The dwelling-house of H. W. Scovill, at Lockport, caught fire on Tuesday week, about 10 o'clock, A. M. It was extinguished before it had made much progress. Loss about \$150.

A fire was discovered about 3 o'clock Tuesday morning in the large and extensive toy store building Nos. 32 and 34 Blackstone-street, at Boston, occupied by Dean & Pratt, wholesale grocers, the furniture warehouses of Charles F. Parker and Bowen & Manning, all of which were damaged to a considerable amount. Loss about \$6,000; partly insured.

The shoemaker's shop of Mr. Joel Bates, No. 9 Howard-street, adjoining the Miller Temple, at Boston, was set on fire about 10 o'clock Tuesday night, but the fire was extinguished before a great deal of damage was done.

A dwelling owned and in part occupied by Jacob Whittan, in Utica, and also a small dwelling owned by Mr. Hall, were burnt down on Tuesday night. Contents mostly saved. Loss \$1,000.

The dwelling and barn of Chauncey Burr, at Durham, Ct. were burned on the 23d. Insured for \$700.

The large cotton pickery belonging to Dr. Burroughs, Mobile, was destroyed by fire on the 18th, together with 75 bales of cotton. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss estimated at \$4,000.

TRIAL OF CAPT. MACKENZIE.—The Testimony and Documents produced before the Court of Inquiry will constitute the principal part of the evidence before the present Court-Martial. The whole of this Testimony, with accompanying Documents, are printed in a Pamphlet, and for sale at this office. Price 12½ cents. In order fully to understand the proceedings of the Court-Martial from day to day, it will be necessary to have reference to the Proceedings of the Court of Inquiry. Copies may still be obtained.

Persons wishing The Tribune left at their residences or places of business in the city at an early hour in the morning, will please leave their names, or send them in by express, through the Post Office, at the publication office, 159 Nassau-street, opposite the Park. Terms, nine cents a week, to be paid to the Carrier.

We are overwhelmed with articles in relation to the rival plans for building a Naval Dock, and can only publish them very sparingly, as the mass of our readers must take very little interest in the subject. We have published such articles as seemed calculated to shed light on the merits and advantages of the rival Floating Docks, and with that view give place to the one below, which we have declined to print the letter from Washington of our friend 'Spectator,' because it does not seem calculated to add any thing to the information on the subject already in the possession of our readers. It states, indeed, that the opinion of influential men at Washington is entirely favorable to the Balance Dock, and that the Committee of Congress will so report;—all which we repeat without disputing. Our own observation, however, has led us to the conclusion, not hastily adopted, that while each plan of Dock has its merits, the Sectional is the better adapted to the gigantic size required for a Naval Dock. We give this, with great distrust of our own fitness to judge in the premises, simply as our reason for declining to print 'Spectator's' opinions, which can hardly be founded on better evidence than our own. But the question is one to be decided by Naval Constructors, Shipwrights, &c. The writer of the following is one:

Sectional Floating Dock.

To the Editor of The Tribune:
Your articles upon the "Sectional Dock" remind me of a visit that I lately made, tempted by curiosity alone, for the purpose of examining the novel method of raising our largest merchant ships, by the instrumentality of buoyant boxes.—The effect of the operation none can witness without feeling gratified, and interested in the success of those who have so advantageously put in practice a theory in mechanics, both novel and important in its present application.

I have no interest whatever in the Sectional Dock, or in its results, further than what every citizen should feel in the successful adaptation of new principles, or the new adaptation of old principles, in mechanism, tending to public benefit.

I saw a vessel of more than 1000 tons quietly glide over the invisible tanks—which you have so faithfully described—and elevated high and dry to receive the repairs that several years' service had rendered necessary. The small steam engines occupying the second platform of the frame, that loomed up on either side of the ship, were set in motion. The contents of the sunken reservoirs commenced gushing forth in powerful streams from each, until a bearing was obtained upon the vessel's keel, to the form of which the flexible truck-work most admirably adapted itself. The shores or props were then extended, reaching from the side-frames to the vessel's side, to resist the lateral pressure, and to secure her in the same position as when in the water.

The level being applied to the ship's deck, told that she was ready for the ascent. The pumps resumed their labors, and the immense fabric in a short time exhibited her full symmetrical proportions, giving evidence that the power of the buoyancy beneath was far greater than the immense weight above. On the broad level platform of the dock she stood erect, as securely as though resting upon a rock, and supported by innumerable iron braces; her sea-worn sides and bottom exposed to unobstructed light, demanding the labors of the shipwright, the caulker and the cooper. Evidently she had received no strain or injury; her bolts and joints remained unloosened, and even the doors of her state-rooms could be opened and shut with ease.

On the next day I saw the same vessel undocked by the simple process of letting the water gradually into the tanks. She had been lifted as gently as an infant by its sturdy parent, and with the same gentleness was she replaced in her former cradle, to be rocked again by the swelling waves, or the fierce winds of the ocean.

I would advise those who, like myself, can enjoy the operation of beautiful scientific mechanism, to visit the Sectional Dock at the foot of Rutgers-st., when one of our long steamers, tall merchant ships, or sloops-of-war is about to be raised upon it; and if he should not be fully recompensed for his trouble, I will admit that invention is incapable of affording pleasure to an ADMIRER OF MECHANISM.

A man named Frederick R. O'Neal, formerly a soldier in the U. S. army, committed suicide at Savannah, Ga., on the 25th. He took a dose of laudanum and went to a neighbor's to tell him what he had done. While talking with him he fell down dead. He was a man of intemperate habits.

A young married man, respectfully connected, has been arrested in New-Orleans and confessed that jewels found in his possession were stolen by him from the grave of a lady buried with her ornaments some years since.

FROM JAMAICA.—By the arrival of the schooner Emily, from Kingston, we have received Jamaica papers to the 10th inst. The session of Parliament was over, the exigencies of the country having been met, and a surplusage of means left, exceeding £60,000, while the planter has been relieved of upwards of £70,000, in the relinquishment of the hereditary tax this year.—The island of Antigua had suffered much from yellow fever. The negroes were quiet, and the Baptists had ceased their intermeddling with the servile population. Two slight shocks of an earthquake had been felt in Antigua.

[N. O. Bee, 21st ult.]

A little boy in Warren County, Miss., was killed on the 14th inst. in the following shocking manner: A keg of powder had been left open in the house, and during a temporary absence of the mother, the child, by some means unknown, communicated a fire-brand to the keg, which blew up the house.

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HAMMOND'S POLITICAL HISTORY OF NEW-YORK.—This very able and critical Review contained Sketch and Portrait of LORD ASHBURTON.

THE WALTZ—Its History and Moral; commenced especially to Female Waltzers.
MR. ALDRICH IN PARIS.—Another very interesting letter from this gentleman.

THE BRITISH ARMY on route from Candahar to Poonah. A splendid Engraving.
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BLAIRWATTS RETROSPECT OF MEDICINE, No. 1, will be ready on Saturday, 4th day of February. Ordered from Agents, Booksellers, and others, must be accompanied with the cash. All the numbers of this celebrated work to the present time are now published, viz: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The January No. for 1843 is in press. Medical gentlemen are requested to examine this work. Two numbers a year. Price 30 cents a number.
GREENLEY & McELMATH, Tribune Buildings, N. Y.

Naval Court-Martial on board the U. S. Ship North Carolina.

All the members being present, the Court organized yesterday morning at half past 11 o'clock. The usual formalities having been gone through, and the members of the Court and Judge Advocate sworn, Captain Mackenzie was asked whether he had any objections to any of the members, to which he replied "None, whatever." Having replied that he was ready for trial he was arraigned on the following charges:

Charges and Specifications of Charges preferred by the Secretary of the Navy against ALEXANDER RUSSELL MACKENZIE, a Commander in the United States Navy, to wit:

CHARGE I.

MURDER ON BOARD A UNITED STATES VESSEL OF THE HIGH SEAS.

Specification 1st.—In this, that the said Commander ALEXANDER RUSSELL MACKENZIE, of the Navy, commanding the U. S. Brig Somers, being on the high seas, to wit, in 17° 34' 28" north latitude and 57° 57' 45" west longitude, on or about the 1st day of December, 1842, did then and there, without good and sufficient cause, and without form of law, oppressively kill, by hanging and causing to be hanged on the neck at the main yard arm of the aforesaid Brig, Philip Spencer, an Acting Midshipman, then in the service of the United States, thereby violating the 34th article of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act for the better government of the Navy of the United States," approved April 23d, 1800.

Specification 2d.—Exactly the same as the previous one substituting "SAMUEL CROMWELL, Bostonian," then in the service of the United States and borne on the muster roll of said Brig for "Philip Spencer, Acting Midshipman, then in the service of the United States."

Specification 3d.—The same as the 2d, substituting "RUSSELL SMALL, seaman," for "SAMUEL CROMWELL, Bostonian."

CHARGE II.

OPPRESSION.</